cubic measure.

FIRST EDITION

An Official Embezzler. A man named Reiffenstein, engaged in th Government department, having the accounts of the Clergy Reserve funds, has been brought before the Police Court at Ottawa on a charge of embezzlement. The nature of the alleger misappropriation is said to be that as Reiffen stein had full charge of the books containing the municipal or clergy reserve lists, he appor-tioned them in such a manner that the total amount which should be distributed, \$156,000, only showed about \$137,000, and that duplicate payments had been made and deposited in the Ontario Bank here as agents for the Municisalities Fund, to the amount of about \$16,000 duce July, 1866. It appears that the member or York (Mr. Wright) discovered, by referring

scovered that it required the extra \$1000 to dance the account. Reiffenstein has been manded for a further investigation of the A Boy Killed by a Playmate. A sad affair, resulting in the death of a young by named Thomas Curie, occurred in the North ivision on Saturday evening. It seems that the eccased and Timothy Dodec were engaged in lay, when a quarrel arose between them. rom his pocket a common knife, opened it and hurled it, point foremost, at his companion The weapon took effect in Curle's left side, mak ing a deep incision, causing death in a few

the public account, that Markham was

Hearing of the death of Carle, the police undertook to find and arrest Dodge. The latter, bearing of this fact, conceated himself under a barn on a spot known as Goose Island, and when found there by the officers refused to come forth until a revolver was pointed at him, and the holder declared he would fire unless he (Dodes) came out instantly. He was then heyed to the lock-up.—Chicago Journal,

Revenue Seizures. Saturday night the brig Isabella Beaurman, the West Indies, loaded with sugar and nots ses, arrived at Long Wharf. The consigness concluded to have her unload in New Vot. and on Tuesday she left for that city. As seed down near the mouth of the harbor a pat was seen to go alongside by Mr. Starkey, m House Inspector, and take some-thing on board. The brig then went on, and the boat lay quiet, waiting to come up ander the cover of darkness. About 8 o'clock in the evening Mr. Starkey took a boat, and after some sharp rowing succeeded in catching the muggler down below the beach, on the other side of the bar. There was found in the boat three puncheons of Santa Crnz rum and one case of French brandy, valued at \$600, the duties on which would amount to \$250 in gold. The nan found in the boat was Nehemiah Boden. He was arrested and released on ball. The blig, it is expected, will be libelled in New York for her part in the transaction.—New

The Harnden Express Robbery. Mr. H. E. Thayer, superintendent of Pinker-zon's detective agency, Philadelphia, arrived here this morning, having in custody Tom Hoff-man, who is under indictment with Grier and Denais for robbing Richard Pattison, money mesonger of Harnden's Express Company, on Charles street, in May last. Hoffman was found Il at Lafayette, Indiana, where he was confined for larceny as one of a party of three who robbed a gentleman of his pocket-book on the train at the function of the Toledo, Wabash, and Vestern Railroad Company, near Lafayette. Singular to say, Hoffman was in jall at Lafayette pearly a month without any of the officials in charge discovering his identity. When arrested he gave the name of Harvey A "Pinkerton" discovered him on Thursday last, and notified Mr. Thayer by telegraph. He ob-

tained a regulation, and in company with Mr Greenbury Wilson, Deputy Warden at the jail. went after the prisoner and brought him to this All of the parties concerned in this daring robbery are now in jail awaiting trial, and most of the money and bonds stolen have been re-

It is refreshing to know that not only can stolen money be recovered, but the thieves also made to feel the power of the law.—Ballingre Commercial, July 1.

Shocking Brutality. last evening the attention of Patrolman Taufer, of the Sixth ward, was called to a case Webb alley, near Park street, where it was imed that a colored man named Alfred Butwas neglecting, and allowing his young ghter, some ten years of age, to starve. On ig questioned, the unnatural parent said that child had been locked up in one of the ms as a punishment for her misconduct, that had a right to do so, that the officers were ping beyond their authority in interfering in is family affairs, and they could not enter the

The officer at once took an axe and torced per the door of the little room, or rather closet when a most revolting spectacle was presented

The inhuman monster had bound his own shid to a chair, so that she could not move hand oot, and somept her there without food until was reduced to almost a skeleton. The most iful and at the same time most revolting sight we have ever seen. The poor thing was at once taken where she could receive proper food and are, and the heartless father was locked up in he Ninth Street Station House. This morning he was arraigned in the Police Court, and held in bonds of \$300 for his appearance next Friday, the child being sent to the Workhouse for safe eping .- Cincinnati Times, June 30.

evolt at Sing Sing The Convicts Fired Upon. There was a rush of convicts to escape at Sing ng Prison, N. Y., shortly after nine o'clock Vednesday morning. They numbered seven in al. It appears that they were engaged in unleading the sloop Martha and Elizabeth of wood. Watching a good opportunity, the whole seven jevanced in a body on the vessel, and drove off deck hands, cut the lines, shoved the vessel m the dock, and commenced raising sail. is time the wind was blowing lightly, and the

op was headed for the west shore, and had ached a respectable distance from the ock when the alarm was given, and a panic ensued among the officers of guards, who all advanced to the end the pier and sommenced firing with great pidity upon the escaping convicts. Seeing force sent for their capture, and being afraid risk their bodies on deck, five of the revolters eated to the cabin of the vessel, while the or two pained on deck and continued their bines whistled about them, and finally one seen to fall. Here a small boat drew up ngside the dock, into which several priso cials sprang and were soon rowing towards vessel, the sails of which had fallen as soon the convict was wounded, leaving but one of e prisoners on deck. Drawing nearer, the officers ordered him to join his comrades below tok, at the same time pointing their carbines him. He did not need a second order, but ceated below at once. Then the officers reded the vessel, and found the convict who reded the vessel, and found the dangerous fallen lying prostrate with a dangerous

ight breast and passed out of the left. e convicts below were called up one nd hand and foot, and the vessel was about, arriving back at the prison dock in a moments, when Drake (the name of the convict) was taken to the hospital, he other convicts were put in close conrigh the vessel's salls and wood work were forsted with bullets. The affair caused ch excitoment but everything is now quick.

The bullet had penetrated

THE NAPIERVILLE MURDER.

Another Cole Case - Acquittal of Channey Balley, the Slayer of his Wife's Paramour The Murder Excused.

It is some months since that we published the details of a tragedy in Napierville, Illinois, in which Chauncey Bailey shot, and instantly killed, James L. Laird, who was found in a delicate situation with Mrs. Bailey, while, as they supposed, the lord of the household was absent on pressing business. This pressing business. This pressing business, as a judicial investigation subsequently showed, was that of discovering the amour by the friendly aid of a key-hole. The case has ender, of its close, and the acquital of the murd. er, the Chicago Republican of the 29th ult, remarks:—The end has come, and Chauncey Bailey steps forth once again into the world a free man, Justiled in the sight of the law, if not in the eyes of God, for the killing of James L. Laird. That the verdict which the jury rendered early vesterday morning was one which receives the approval and sanction of all who are acquainted with the parties, is perfectly apparent to any one who has been so strongly in favor of Bailey that it was difficult during Monday's proceedings to restrain the impetuous enthusiasm of the crowd which filled the court-room and expressed their feelings by demonstrations of pleasure whenever his counsel made a point, and by more marked demonstrations of displeasure—in one case even breaking forth in hisses—whenever the counsel some months since that we published the marked demonstrations of displeasure—in one case even breaking forth in hisses—whenever the counsel for the prosecution urged a verdict of guilty.

EXCITEMENT IN WHEATON, During the whole of Monday the little town of Wheaton was crowded, and as but a small portion of the people could press their way into the cour room, the hotels and street corners were extempt rized into courts where Chauncey Balley was tried by the people, and a verdict rendered in his favor long before any conclusion had been reached by the slow process of law. Shortly before 6 o'clock Judge Norton closed his able argument for the defense, and Judge Wilcox, amid breathless slience, gave his instructions to the jury. It was generally believed that an immediate verdict would be rendered; consequently, notwithstanding the court took a recess of half an hour, the crowd remained in their uncomfortable, and in some cases almost tortaring posi-tions, "waiting for the verdict." Shortly after 7 the court reassembled, and the eager crowd leaned for-ward expectantly, but growled with dissattsfaction when Judge Wilcox announced an adjournment until yesterday morning at 7-45.

THE GUILTY WIFE SUDDENLY DECAMES. At an early hour those who remained in the village At an early hour those who remained in the village during the night were astir, and the farmers living in the immediate vicinity came lumbering into the place in their mud-bespattered vehicles, all anxious to be present at the final scene. When Judge Wilcox arrived from Elgin at 7:30 a large crowd of people were at the depot, from whence they escorted him to the court room, nearly filling it in a moment's space. Mrs. Bailey's sister, who, since the deed and throughout the trial, has remained the steadfast friend of Mrs. Bailey, was present with a few friends, but Mrs. Bailey and, as Mrs. Murray termed them, "her boarding-house women friends," were nowhere to be seen. A knowledge of what the verdict was to be seen. A knowledge of what the verdict was to be had by some means been spread abroad, and Mrs. Eatley, with her friend, Mr. Childs, fled from the scene on the early train to Chicago, fearing that Mr. Balley's first act as a free man would be to claim and take possession of his child, as it was his undoubted intention to do.

DEMEANOR OF THE PRISONER.

Consequently there were but few ladies present when the prisoner was brought into court. He came hearing in his hand a fresh-plucked rose which, while the jury were being sent for, he seemed to be examining indifferently, occasionally smelling of it. His nonchalance and almost cool indifference may be accounted for, as indeed his whole demeanor during the trial, by the fact of his having daily drugged himself to prepare for the ordeal to which he was each day subjected. He is a man of very nervous temperament, and since the first day's trial it has been necessary for him to dull his senses by narcotic drugs in order to be present or te nain quiet in the court room. When the jurymen marshalled in past him, he seemed the least concerned of all the audience. DEMEANOR OF THE PRISONER.

THE VERDICT-EXCITING SCENE IN COURT, when that made the low responses of the jurymen, when their names were called out, echo through the silent court-room and thrill through the pulseless hearts of the forward-leaning crowd. The judge's question, "Have you agreed upon a verdict?" shook a fluttering sigh from the half-opened lips of the people, which, like the soft stir of a breeze through leaves, was instantly checked when the judge leaned forward, taking the verdict from the hands of the foreman, and read "Not guilty; justified by insanity." For half a minute no one stirred, till old Mr. Balley with tears streaming from his even old Mr. Bailey, with tears streaming from his eyes, reached over to embrace his son, when instantly cheers loud and deafening broke from the audience like thunders from a silent crowd, and the friends thronged in around the released man, joyously and loudly congratulating him upon the successful issue of his trial. Judge Cody, through whose indefati-gable efforts, more than any one's else, the verdict was gained, was affected to tears, as were a number friends and relations of the prisoner who

BATLEY A PREE MAN ONCE MORE. After remaining some time to receive the congratulations of his friends, Chauncey Batley stepped forth from the Wheaton Court-house an innocent man in the eyes of the law, and for the first time since the night of the killing, set forth for the scene of the tragedy, accompanied by his father and brother. Thus ends one of the most remarkable and peculiar murder trials that has ever taken place in America. and one which, in the legal world, is likely to exer. a great influence upon future trials.

WG J JAPAN. B HAY G

Progress of the Civil War-Movements of the Imperial Forces - Attempt to Board the Stone-

By the Pacific mail steamship Great Republic and the overland mail from San Francisco, Yokohama

dates to May 28 are at hand.

On the 6th the Tokugawa rebel fleet attacked the Mikado's fleet, including the stonewall, near Sendai Ray, and were repulsed. The Japan Gazette says:-"By a private letter from the North, we learn a few more particulars of the attack on the Stonewall. Three vessels, as we have already announced, were engaged on the part of Enomoto—the Eagle, Em-peror, and Ashuelot. Our present account differs, asmuch as the Ashuelot is given as the attacking

had remained on board of the Stonewall were at rest, and before they well knew what was occurring, they were astonished to find the Ashuelot alongside of the ram, and at the same time part of the crew of the former vessel attempting to board them.

"It was doubtless the intention of the commander of the Ashuelot to run alongside and take the ram by surprise with boarders; but, owing to bad steering, the vessel went stem on and sustained great damage. At the moment the two vessels came in contact, four of the Ashuelot's crew dropped on to the decks of the ram, and a few minutes after were headless corpses. The leader of this daring attempt, seeing how hopeless matters were, now ordered a retreat. The Ashuelot, however, was too much cripretreat. The Ashuciot, however, was too much crip-pled to proceed to sea; she steamed a short distance, and was then run on shore and set fire to. A Freuch officer, who was on board the Eagle, directing the fire, was shot through the arm and thigh, and new iles at Hakodail past recovery. Seventy-two of the Asfuciot's crew, with one Frenchman, escaped on shore after the steamer was in flames, but were shortly afterwards captured by some of Satsuma's

troops who were on the march to Awamori.

"Beyond the skirmish that took p'a re between the Mikado's squadron and the rebel steamers at Miaco Bay, in which, as the public already know, the latter were unsuccessful, nothing of importance in the way of news has yet reached Yokohama. The imperial forces and feet are concentrating at Awamori Bay. of news has yet reached Yokohama. The Impertal forces and fleet are concentrating at Awamori Bay, which has been adopted as the base for offensive operations against Enomote and his band of outlaws, at present in possession of Hakodadi. Further reinforcements are on the way to the theatre of war, sufficient, in the estimation of the Government, to amply vindicate the supremacy of the Mikado's arias, and to crush out, within a brief period, the last smouldering embers of the civil war.

arms, and to crush out, within a brief period, the last smouldering embers of the civil war.

"That Enomoto and his misguided companions acted under foreign inspiration in making the movement they at length did, there is now no reason to doubt. To M. Brunet, that illustrious French flibuster, and his companions in arms, is Japan indebted for the instigation of hostilities as criminal as they are foolish. It may well be asked what rational object can these soldiers of fortune have in allying themselves with the broken fugitives of the Tokugawa party?

Tokugawa party?

Tokugawa party?

Tokugawa party?

The Mikado has returned to Yeddo, and the city is as full as it can be of armed men, who have come up as retainers of the Daimios summoned to attend upon his Majesty. A Parliament, consisting of some 270 members, is actually sitting, but until we folly understand the constitution we will not attempt fully understand its constitution we will not attempt any details concerning It."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. | get rid of an obnexious section, even if there were

Supreme Court in Bane-Chief Justice Thomp son and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams. THE REGISTRY LAW.

According to notice given just before the adjournment of the Court yesterday, counsel were in Court this morning to argue the appeal taken from the decision of Judge Sharawood at Nisi Prius, declaring the new election law unconstitutional and void.

The appellants were represented by Charles Gibbons, William M. Meredith, Moses A. Dropsie, and J. Alexander Simpson; and the appellees by William L. Hirst and Henry M. Phillips, Esqs.
On the part of the former the argument was based upon the three following positions:

1. Have the plaintiffs any standing in Court?
2. Has the Court any jurisdiction of the subject.

2. Has the Court any jurisdiction of the subject

matter?

3. Is the law unconstitutional?

They maintained the negative of the first two questions and the affirmative of the third, being confident that, if they established either, the decree of the judge at Nisi Prius would fall, and expecting to

catablish all.

In the first place, the law was a public one. The orators explained to the Court their version of the intent and obvious effect of the statute, as was done before the Court of Common Pleas by Mr. Gibbons, the author of the law, upon the application of Democratic assessors for instructions. The provisions of the act operated upon the members of the Legislature, who passed it, upon the Governor, who signed it, upon the members of this Court, who were asked to destroy it, upon the plaintiffs and defendants in this case, upon every citizen in the Commonwealth; then, who were these plaintiffs who claim a standing before the Court in this case? They called themselves who were these plantans who claim a standing offere the Court in this case? They called themselves electors, but of what class was not stated. They styled themselves tax-payers, but falled to say whether they owned their dwellings or held them by lease; they alleged that their taxes would be increased by this act, but did not say in what manuer or how much; they complained that they feared this act would infringe upon their rights as electors, but again failed to explain how; they harged that the act imposed upon judicial officers duties not judicial, but this was none of their business, for these very officers were defendants in this case, and were asking for no relief from the Court. Then by what right did these six plaintiffs come here and ask this Court to exercise the tremendous power of destroying a law solemnly enacted by the legislative body? Who constituted them the agents of the whole Commonwealth, or of this community, to lie fore the Court in this case? They called themselve

whole Commonwealth, or of this community, to file a bill in equity praying the destruction of a law that affected the rights and property of every citizen, and which the community had long prayed for?

The principle announced by this court was that the party applying for equitable relief, in order to have any standing should show some direct, special injury suffered by himself; and an injury being suffered by himself in common with every other member of the community would not suffice. In the case of a

himself in common with every other member of the community would not suffice. In the case of a public injury a private party cannot apply for relief, but such application must be upon bill filed by the proper officer, the Attorney-General.

Recond Foint.—As to the jurisdiction of the Court.** The regulation of elections belongs exclusively to the Legislature. It was so declared by the Charter of 1685, in the clause hereafter cited. It was so declared by the 18th section of the Constitution of 1776; also by the last paragraph of the 31st section. The same constitution limited the chancery powers of the Supreme Court to the perpetuation of testimony; obtaining evidence from places not within the State, and the care of persons and estates of those who are non compos meatis, "and such other powers as may be found necessary by future General Assemblies not inconsistent with this Constitution." (Section 24.) The Constitution of 17pd did practically and substantially the same thing; and so stands the Constitution now. It is plain that no power existed in the Court to intermeddle with election laws. Such a power conferred would have created an oligarchy, for the Judges of the Court held their offices for life. They could have prevented elections from being held, by setting aside election haws at their pleasure. The 6th Article of the Bill of Rights of 1776 made provision against legislative or executive oppression:—

VI. "That those who are employed in the legislative and executive business of the State may be restrained from oppression, the people have a right, at such periods as they may think proper, to reduce their public officers to a private station, and supply the vacancies by certain and regular elections."

The enlargement of the chancery powers of the Court by legislative authority cannot go so far as to

Court by legislative authority cannot go so far as to confer a jurisdiction, political in its character and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Third point. Is the law constitutional?

The importance of this point is greatly increased by the fact that the law in question repeals all other election laws. Unless this statute be good, the State

The opinion of the Court below is founded almost exclusively on a mistaken idea of the meaning of the fifth article of the Bill of Rights, which de-clares "that all elections shall be free and equal." The Court assumed the article to mean that all election laws shall be uniform throughout the State. There is no authority to be found anywhere for such a construction. As applied to elections, the word free has never had but one meaning in Pennsylvania. It means the right of an elector to vote without unlawful obstruction, intimidation, or corruption. The word is used in the laws agreed upon in England in 1682 in that sense:—
"That all elections of members or representatives of the people and freemen of the Provincial Council, or General Assembly, to be held within the said province, shall be free and voluntary, and that the elector that shall receive any reward or gift, in meat, drink, moneys, or otherwise, shall form this right to along any such person as shall directly or indirectly, give, promise, or bestow any such reward as atoresaid, to be elected, shall forfeit his election, and be thereby incapable to serve as aforesaid."

The great law of Chester, passed by the Assembly on the 16th of the 7th month, 1682, uses the same words and in the same sense. Hazzard's Annals, 633; section 66.

They are found in Bill of Rights of 1776, section 7.
(Conventions of Pennsylvania, p. 56.) Also the 32d section of the Constitution of that year, as follows:— Section 32. All elections, whether by the people or ir General Assembly, shall be by ballot, free and voluntary; and any elector who shall receive any gift or reward for his yote in meat, drink, or moneys, or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect for that or otherwise, shall refer his right to elect for that time, and suffer such other penalty as future laws shall direct. And any person who shall directly or indirectly give, promise or bestow any such rewards to be elected, shall be thereby rendered incapable to serve for the ensuing year." Conventions of Pennsylvania, page 62. See also 2 Dall. Laws, 351; sections 26, 27.

As to equality of elections. This has always been understood to mean equality in representation. It is so used in the 16th Article of Charter of 1683, as follows:—

"And that the representatives of the people in provincial council and assembly, may, in after years, bear some proportion with the increase and multiplying of the people, the number of such representatives of the people may be from time to time increased and enlarged, so as at no time the number exceed seventy-two for the provincial council, and two hundred for the assembly: the appointment and proportion of which number, as also the laying and methodizing of the choice of such representatives in future time, most equally to the division of the country or of the manbitants, is left to the Governor and provincial council to propose, and the Assembly

and provincial council to propose, and the Assembly to resolve, so that the order of proportion be strictly observed, both in the choice of the council and the respective committees thereof, viz.: one-third to go off and come in yearly."

Conventions of Pennsylvania, page 23, section 16, See also 17th and 18th sections of Constitution of

1776. In the Constitution of 1790 the words appear in the 5th section of the Declaration of Rights, where they are placed in juxta pysition thus:

"Section 5. That elections shall be free and equal."

In the convention of 1838-39 there was an attemp

the State, and no greater or other restrictions shall be imposed on the electors in any city, county, or district, than are imposed on the electors of every other city, county, and district."

to amend this section by introducing the words for

other city, county, and district."

This proposed amendment embodied the whole ground of Judge Sharswood's opinions at Nisi Prius. It was intended to destroy the Registry law then existing in Philadelphia. The convention, by a vote of 69 to 42, refused to entertain the proposition, and the section was adopted just as it was found in the Constitution of 1790.

If this act is propositive to the proposition of the constitution of the constitutio

Constitution of 1796.

If this act is unconstitutional, and the reasoning of Judge Sharswood sound, nearly all the election laws of the State, beginning with that of 1785, 2 Dall. Laws, p. 335, are in the same category.

The law of 1785 contains various provisions applicable to particular districts only. Sect. 6 contains one applicable to the Northern Liberties only, allowing the election of four inspectors, instead of two, as in other districts. ng the election of four inspectors, instead of two, as n other districts.

The election laws in force prior to the passage of

The election laws in force prior to the passage of the act were not uniform in their operation.

The law now before the court is the only election law in force throughout the State. Its object, which is apparent upon its race, is to secure the parity of the bullot-box, and improve the character of our public servants. Yet would not design the law to

get rid of an obnoxious section, even if there were such.

It contains nothing which conflicts which the political rights of any class of citizens. If it does, the party injured has his remedy, either by mandamus or action for damages. It is simply a law for the more perfect registration of qualified electors. Three of the five judges sitting at Nisi Prius decided, a year ago, that a registry law is a constitutional law. See Judge Read's opinion in Page vs. Alien. The Registry law of 1838 was in operation for three years, and nobody doubted its validity.

It was not doubted by the convention of 1838. It was doubtless suggested by the remarks of Chief Justice Tilghman, in Catlin us. Smith (2.8. & R., 269), twenty years before. A registry of voters, showing with certainty every person who was entitled to vote, to secure peace and certainty, and to prevent tunnil and confusion at elections, was not considered unconstitutional by that pure and eminent judge. If was not considered unconstitutional by the framers of the present constitution, as the debates and votes in the convention of 1838-39 clearly show.

The Registry Law of 1836 was precisely what

show.

The Registry Law of 1836, was precisely what Judge Sharswood complains of and condemns. It established "for the people of Philadelphia one rule, and for the people of Pittsburg another." There was an attempt to destroy it in the convention by so amending the Constitution as to make the law unconstitutional. The attempt was exposed by Mr. John M. Scott, afterwards Mayor of Philadelphia, as appears by the debates, vol. xl, pp. 249.

Thus it is made plain that the opinion of the learned Judge at Nisi Prius is without foundation. It is opposed by that of one of the most illustrious judges who ever sat upon this bench, by every law on the subject of elections that has ever existed in this Commenwealth from the days of Penn, and by the very framers of the Constitution, to whom the question was presented, and by whom it was carefully discussed, considered, and settled. ally discussed, considered, and settled. Under argument.

Court of Quarter Sessions Judge Ludlow. THE GRAND JURY VS. THE PUBLIC PRESS,

To-day the Grand Jury came into Court and asked the following questions of his Honor:— Can the Grand Jury take official action against the proprietors of public journals for the publication of articles which, in their judgment, reflect unwarrant-

ably upon themselves or upon the Court?

How far, if at all, can the Grand Jury take official action in cases where violations of law are by common rumor said to have been committed by individuals or by corporations, where no complaint has been made under eath by any prosecutor before a magistrate, according to the usual practice in criminal cases ? In answer to these questions the Judge said:—

In answer to these questions the Judge said:—
That at common law contempt of Court could be
summarily punished whether committed in or out of
the presence of the Court. But in 1836 the Legislature
passed an act circumscribing the power of the Court
in this respect, and limited it to the cases therein
specified. (Purd. Dig. p. 188.)
But the law has been equally protective to the
gress and the circum.

oress and the citizen.
As to the powers of the Grand Jurg, they are by no means so extensive as is supposed. According to Judge King, they are confined to cases in which the Grand Jury act "from their own knowledge or observation," or from matters given them in charge by the Court, and the Court has no power except in cases "of great riots that shake the social fabric, carrying terror and dismay among citizens, general public nuisances affecting public health, multiplied and fiagrant vices," and the like.

The Courts never acts against individuals charged

The Courts never acts against individuals charged with specific crimes; if such crimes have in any case been committed, every magistrate—may issue a warrant, and the Court is open to hear criminal charges in all cases, but in every such instance the party charged with crime has a responsible prosecutor upon the record, who may, if he swear falsely, be indicted for perjury, and also be liable in a suit for

It is a serious offense for any person to attempt directly to influence grand jurors in their action in any question before them. If any such an attempt has been made and is within your own knowledge, upon the fact being established by the oath of one or more of your own number taken before you, a presentment may be made to the Court whereupon an indictionary for embracery may be preferred and indictional for embracery may be preferred. dictment for embracery may be preferred, and if the party shall upon trial be convicted, the offense will most certainly be punished according to law.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, July 2, 1869.

Friday, July 2, 1869. The transactions in loans and discounts to-day up to noon have been far in excess of what was anticipated, and the effect upon lenders is to make them firm in their views. The gold market also continues active, and notwithstanding the immense amount of coin now in process of distribution, the demand for gold yesterday was more active than for several days previous, and at one period yesterday the price advanced 1, per cent, from the opening; the rise, however, was subsequently lost, though not to the extent which circumstances would seem to justify. There can be no doubt that the present not to the extent which circumstances would seem to justify. There can be no doubt that the present condition of the money market is the result, as usual, of the manipulations of the Stock Board of New York, for if left to itself it would inevitably have felt the invigorating effects of the large disbursements in gold and currency now going on.

Call loans continue to range from for cent. Call loans continue to range from 6001 on good collateral, and discounts from 76810 per cent. for first-class mercantile bills.

Gold is moderately active and very free from fluc tuation. Sales opened at 137%, and quotations re-mained at that figure at 12 M. There is not much doing here in Government loans, but prices have so far advanced % per cent, over closing prices of yes terday.

The stock market was extremely quiet, but prices

were steady. Nothing was done in State loans. City 6s were unchanged, selling at 94% for the old and 100 for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was steady at 49-31@49-34.

Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56%; and Minehili Railroad at 55%. 55% was bid for Lehigh Valley Railroad, ex div.; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 37 for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 49% for Northern Central Railroad or Northern Central Railroad. Canal and Coal stocks were neglected.

Bank shares were dull. Mechanics' changed

hands at 32%.

In Passenger Railway shares the only transaction was in Second and Third, which sold at 47. 71 was offered for Tenth and Eleventh; 1s for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 6i for West Philadelphia; and 12% for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

do...... 567 do...... 567 do.receipts 563

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotasions:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 117@117%; do. 1862, 121%@121%; do. 1864, 117%@117%; do. 1865, 1185%@1185%; do. 1865, new, 116@116%; do. 1867, new, 116@116%; do. 1868, 116@116%; do. 58, 10-408, 108@108%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 105%@106%; Due Comp. Lt. Notes, 19%. Gold, 187@137%; Silver, 181@133, JAY COOKE & Co. quote Governent securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1861, 117%@117%; 5-208 of 1862, 121%@122; do., 1864, 117%@117%; do., Nov., 1865, 118%@118%; do., 1864, 117%@117%; do., Nov., 1865, 116%@116%; do., 1868, 116@116%; 10-40%, 108%, 208%; Pacifics, 106@106%. Gold, 137%.

—NARE & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10-00 A. M. 187%/11-00 A. M. 187% Mesers. DE HAVER & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, July 2 .- There is more doing in Cloverseed at \$9@9 50. Timothy is scarce and wanted selling at \$4.50@5. There is scarcely any Flaxseed

coming forward, and it sells at \$2.70. There is no new feature to present in the Flour market, the demand being principally from the home consumers, who are purchasing with more freedom. Sales of superfine at \$5@5-25; extras at \$5.871/6 5-62 1/4; 700 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6.27; 400 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6 50@6 74; 1000 barrels spring wheat, "Sunset," "Big Loaf," "Star of the West," and other brands on secret terms; 100 barrels Ohio do, do. at

brands on secret terms; 100 barrels Ohio do, do. at \$750; and fancy lots at \$9610.50, according to quality. Rye Fiour sells slowly at \$6.12)/66.25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat market continues quiet at former quotations. Sales of 8000 bushels red at \$1.50, and 400 bushels Pennsylvania white at \$1.50. Rye is steady at \$1.25 % bushel for Western. Corn is dull and weak. Sales of yellow at 92c.; 5000 bushels bigh Western mixed at 896.90c.; and 1500 bushels bigh Western mixed at 856.50c.; and 1500 bushels western sold at 756.50c.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Cuban Revolution-Report of an American Engineer-The Spaniards Want More Recruits Murder of an American Sailor.

The Mining Regions-The Resumption of Work Soon to Commence-Agreement Between the Proprietors and the Miners.

FROM CUBA.

Report of an American Engineer-Condition of Affairs in Principe Ravages of Vellow Fever Among the Troops in American Sallor Shot. By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, June 30, via Key West, July 1 .- An American engineer from Puerto Principe has arrived here via Nuevitas, which place he left on the 24th, and makes the following statement of affairs in and around the former city. He left Puerto Principe on the 17th.

At that time taivial results had been attained by the operations in that vicinity. The condition of the troops in garrison was dreadful, and their numbers were subject to constant depletion from casualties and disease. The hospitals were full, with an average of ten deaths a day. On the 14th a foraging party had left the city 50 strong, but were driven in and forty of them

were sent to the hospital sick. On the 18th a few patriots entered the city in disguise and tried to capture a sentinel, but were discovered and retreated with a loss of two.

On the 22d the patriots captured a detachment of 105 regulars at the first station from Principe. The regiment of Catalan volunteers had lost 200 from sickness.

General Quesada, Commander-in-Chief of the patriots, was in the vicinity, and had become more active and bolder in his operations. The Spaniards attribute the recent successes of the patriots to the presence of Americans among them.

They admit that 40,000 more troops are reuired, and they expected large reinforcenents to arrive with General Rodas.

The garrison in Principe are disheartened, while the Cubans are in terror and fleeing to the

United States. Advices from Santiago to the 23d state that an American named Speekman, who was one of the crew of the Grapeshot and was captured on shore, had been shot. He claimed that he had been deceived when he shipped, was forcibly detained when landing, and surrendered to the troops after skirmishing. When he was taken to Santiago the Consul endeavored to save him. and asked for a delay of the execution to enable him to present proofs, which was refused. The matter has been represented to our Government.

FROM THE WEST.

Collision at Cleveland-Five Persons Drowned. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2 .- About 10 o'clock last evening, as the steamtug Repon was coming up the river, she struck a small ferry boat crossing the river with ten or twelve passengers, shivering it to fragments. From three to five persons are supposed to have been drowned. The body of Martin O'Donnell is the only one of the vie tims recovered. The names of the others] are

New Railroad Line-The Germans to Celebrate the 4th on Sunday-Rumors that the Wheat Crop is a Failure in Illinois-Heavy Rains the Cause.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, July 2 .- The St. Louis and Chicago Phrough Line is the name of the new railroad between the two cities, via Effingham. The officers of Vandalia and Illinois Central Railroad are in the city completing arrangements for running through trains in eleven hours, commencing on the 15th inst. Our native population are much dissatisfied with the resolution of Germans here to celebrate the 4th on Sunday. which is contrary to the proclamations of the

Governor Cherry and Mayor Cole. Charles Quineman, one of the largest millers in Illinois, has been travelling extensively in the country during the past two weeks, and expresses the conviction that the wheat crop in this vicinity will prove a disastrous failure, owing to the heavy rains.

New Telegraph Lines-Somnambulism. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. OMAHA, July 2 .- The Union Pacific Railroad directors, and a party of friends, left for Callfornia yesterday.

The new telegraph line will be completed to Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri, next week.

Yesterday L. Hitchcock, aged eighty years. fell from the fourth story of the International Hotel while in a state of somnambulism, killing himself instantly.

The Kansas City Bridge on the Missouri-

Despatch to The Ecening Telegraph.
CHICAGO, July 2.—West & Co.'s store was rebbed yesterday of \$400 in bills and valuable papers. A confederate engaged the attention of the proprietor while the thief took the property from the safe.

Our Common Council, with invited guests, left last night on an excursion to attend the opening of the Missouri River Bridge at Kansas City. The party will reach St. Louis at noon to-day. Thirty-nine transfers of real estate were made

o-day, amounting to \$200,000. The closing exercises of the public schools and

the graduating exercises of the High Schools take place to-day.

FROM NEW YORK. Ketchum Sent Back to Serve Out His Term.

New YORK, July 2.—A decision was given by

Judge Barnardjon the motion, which has recently attracted much attention, for the discharge of Edward B. Ketchum, sentenced three and a half years ago for forgery to four and a half years' imprisonment. He has been remanded to serve the remaining seven months of his sentence, six months having already been taken off for good conduct. The prisoner repudiated the action of his father's attorney in having brought the mo-

A large number of removals and appointments have just been made in the New York Post Office.

tion before the court.

FROM THE STATE.

Work in the Mining Districts to be Resumed-Agreement of the Companies and Miners on a

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MAUCH CHUNE, Pa., July 2.— Yesterday the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, represented by E. W. Clark, President, Charles Parrish, and W. B. Whitney, met the President of the Miners' Association at Summit Hill, and agreed upon a basis the terms of which are not very satisfactory to the company, but it was the best that could be done, as the miners would make no concessions. The terms made in the Lehigh region are generally as follows:-For car

of 76 cubic feet, one dollar, to be topped as

usual. Other cars in the same proportion by

The miners' wages are \$16 per week, and inside laborers \$14; outside, \$11 to \$11.50 for firstclass hands. The above rates are based on the price of five dollars per ton for coal on board of vessels at Elizabethport; for every advance of 25 cents per ton above \$5, five cents additional to be paid on each car of 76 cubic feet, and 50 cents per week additional on labor. No account to be taken of the advance in the price of coal of less than twenty-five cents per ton. Prices of coal to be regulated by the action of the Lehigh board of coal dealers in New York, at their regular meeting at the end of each month, and to fix the prices for the following month's sales, to be certified to the President of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association. Some of the companies in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions have made terms a little more favorable than these, while others in the upper Lehigh, Hazleton, and Mahanoy region are not so good for the companies.

About one-half the companies in all the Penusylvania coal districts will recommence work on or about the 6th inst. But very little work will be done before that time. It was rumored yesterday that Pardee had arranged with his men yesterday, but it is contradicted to-day. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's men commence on Tuesday, the 6th.

Arrival of a Bremen Steamship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—The steamer Berlin, of the Bremen line, arrived here this morning with about eight hundred passengers and a full cargo.

Markets by Telegraph.

New Yerk, July 2.—Stocks firm and active. Money at 7 per cent. Gold, 137%; 5-208, 1862, 121%; do. 1864, 117%; do. 1865, 118%; do. do. new, 116%; do. 1865, 116; io-408, 108%; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87%; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred, 38; New York Central, 195%; Erie, 30%; Reading, 88%; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 109; Illinois Central, 143%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1033;; Chicago and Rock Island, 118%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 156; Western Union Telegraph, 38%.

Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 156; Western Union Telegraph, 38%.

New York, July 2.—Cotton quiet; 300 bales sold at 34%c. Flour firmer, and advanced 56:10c.; saies of 10,500 barrels; State at \$4.256.665; Ohio at \$6.25 67; Western at \$4.206.720; and Southern at \$6.496 11.65. Wheat active and advanced 26.3c.; saies of 64,000 bushels No. 1 at \$1.5261.53; No. 2 at \$1.476 1.48; and amber Iowa at \$1.50. Corn firmer; saies of 46,000 bushels mixed Western at 646.87c. by canal, and 856.88c. by railroad. Oats firmer; saies of 21,000 bushels at 77%c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, \$32.50. Land dull at 19%(219%c. Whisky quiet at 98% 2499c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:— N. Y. Central R. . . . 105 West. Union Tel. . . . 384 N. Y. and Erie R. . . 30 Toledo and Wabash. . 72% Cle. and Pitt. R. 103% Adams Express. 60% Chi. and N. W. com. 82% Wells, Fargo. 31% Chi. and N. W. pref. 96% United States. 72% Chi. and R. L. R. 118% Tennessee 6s, New. 58 Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.155% Gold. 137% Pacific M. S. 90% Market steady.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations. This Morning's Quotations.

By Allantic Cable.

LONDON, July 2—A. M.—Consols, 92% a92% for both money and account. United States Five-twentles, 80%. American stocks steady; Eric Railroad, 193%. Illinois Central, 95.

LAVERPOOL, July 2—A. M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 12% d; middling Orleans, 12% d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 104,000 bales. Export, 19,000 bales; and for speculation, 11,000 bales. The stock of cotton in pert is estimated at 382,009 bales, including 188,000 bales of American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

This Afternoen's Quotations.

London, July 2-P. M.—Consols 92% for both money and account. United States Five-twenties, 80%; stocks quiet.

Liverpool, July 2-P. M.—Cotton quiet. Stock affoat, 674,000 bales, of which 80,000 are American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer at better prices. better prices.
Old Corn, 28s. 6d.; new, 26s. 9d. California Wheat, 10s.; red Western, 8s. 10d. (8.8s 11d. Tallow, 49s.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

New York, July 2. Steamship Erin, from this port on the 19th of June, arrived out at Liverpool to-day.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......JULY 2. Br. barque Comet. Petrie, London, L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. barquentine Ardross, Taylor, Hull.
Brig George Harris, Corson, Boston, Audenried, Norton

& Co.
Schr Mm. F. Pholps, Cranmer, Boston,
Schr Raiph Carleton, Carrington, Boston,
Schr S. H. Thomas, Arnold, Beverly,
Schr Kedron, McLaughin, Norfolk,
Go.
Schr E. & L. Marts, Marts, Boston,
Schr Wake, Gandy, Dighton,
Schr Wake, Gandy, Dighton,
Schr S. P. McDevitt, McDevitt, Norwich, Scott, Walter &
Co.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffing, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston,
Schr Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, Boston,
Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Young, Boston,
Schr J. B. Charlestown,
Schr J. G. Smith, Lake, Cld Cambridge,
Go.
Schr J. Satterthwalte, High, Boston,
Schr J. Satterthwalte, High, Boston,
Schr J. Satterthwalte, High, Boston,
Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, Chelsea, Geo. S. Reppiler,
Schr S. M. D. Scull, Steelman, Boston,
Schr K. A. Hooper, Champion, E. Cambridge,
Schr F. A. Hooper, Champion, E. Cambridge,
Schr F. Greenee Nowell, Fennimore, Salesn,
Schr E. Edwards, Somers, Boston,
Schr Mary H. Stockham, Cordery, Boston,
Go.
Schr Mary H. Stockham, Cordery, Boston,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 12 hours from Baltimore, with moise to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, 10 days from Cionfuegos, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh. Satised in company with barque Sam Sheppart, for Philadelphis.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, 8 days from Cardenaz, with molasses to G. W. Bernsdou & Bro.

Br. schr Catharine John, Linehan, 10 days from Caibarien, with molasses to Dallett & Son. Will discharge &t. Chester. Br. schr Catharine John, Linehan, 19 days from Cabbarien, with molasses to Dailett & Son. Will discharge at Chester.

Br. schr William, Outhouse, from Martinique via St., Thomas, 20 days, with sugar and molasses to Dailett & Son. Schr Presto, Jasper, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Mchawk, Bradley, 3 days from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr M. H. Therudyke, Hill, 12 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to order.

Schr C. B. McShane, Quigley, 8 days from Richmor Va., with granite to Hichmond Granite Co.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, from Rockland Lake, ice to Knickerbocker Lee Co.

Schr M. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Fredewith grant to Jas. L. Bewley & Uo.

Schr Krchange, Jones, 5 days from Fredewith grant to Jas. L. Bewley & Uo.

Schr Krchange, Jones, 5 days from Frederick with railroad ties and bark to Hickman & Cot

Brig Rudorus.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Rechr
Lewes, Del., June 30.—At the Bre
from Forto Rico for orders; Mary M
ladelphia for Cardenas; sehr Per
Rico, for orders; also barque "Loc
Brigs Friede, for Genoa; Hun
tiet, for Portland, all from Phia
barque and three briss; princes and day.